A STUDY OF NEW TRENDS IN SECONDARY LEVEL SCHOOLING IN MARATHWADA REGION

A Proposal submitted for the doctoral research work for the award of the degree of Ph.D. in the subject Education under the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies

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1. INTRODUCTION:

In 21st century Indian educational system have a drastic change and it continues. if we look history of Indian education during start of 21st century we can say that Indian education system is at its childhood, we can easily observed a huge difference in teaching-learning processes in post independence and today's modern practices, Of course this journey is from ancient cram method to today's difficult conception of teaching and their use in daily life by student. For this teacher continuously use ICT related activities but they can't stop here goes ahead of this and uses new trends in school for improving student knowledge. Teachers are constantly finding new technique and method for teaching-learning process. It is necessary to study how the new trends in education have effect on different levels of education in the context of different regions.

Education in India and Secondary level Schooling:

Education in India is currently provided by the public sector as well as the private sector. The central and most state boards uniformly follow the "10+2+3" pattern of education. In this pattern, study of 12 years is done in schools and / or in colleges, and then 3 years of graduation for a bachelor's degree. The first 10 years are further subdivided into 5 years of primary education, 3 years of upper primary and 2 years of high school. This pattern originated from the recommendation of the Kothari Education Commission of 1964–66 (NPE, 2016).

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT): The NCERT is the apex body located at New Delhi, Capital City of India. It makes the curriculum related matters for school education across India. The NCERT provides support, guidance and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies.

At the primary and secondary level, India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools, with 29% of students receiving private education in the 6 to 14 age group. Secondary education covers children aged 12 to 18, a group comprising 8.85 crore children according to the 2001 Census of India. The final two years of secondary is often called Higher Secondary (HS), Senior Secondary, or simply the "+2" stage.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), launched in 2009, aims at enhancing access and improving the quality of secondary education by removing gender,

socio-economic and disability barriers and making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms. The principal objectives were to increase the total enrolment rate from 52% in 2005–06 to 75% over the five year period from 2009–2014 by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation. The programme aims to provide universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020 (NPE, 2016).

Enrolment is sought to be increased by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of all habitations and by removing gender, socioeconomic and disability barriers to education. The prescribed infrastructural and physical facilities include adequate number of class rooms, laboratories, libraries, art and crafts rooms, toilet blocks, drinking water availability, electricity connection, telephone and internet connectivity and disabled friendly amenities.

The issues of schooling and the quality of education changes according to different states and even they vary from region to region, district to district within the state also.

The Maharashtra is one of the progressive state in the country but the issues of secondary level education are not uniform in the state. The present study belongs to the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State.

About Marathwada:

Marathwada region is comprised of eight districts in Aurangabad Division of Maharashtra State. The term Marathwada literally indicates "The House of Marathi people" that is land occupied by Marathi speaking population in former Hyderabad state in Nizam rule. 'Wada' in Marathi means ‘place of living’, so Maratha + Wada literally translates region of Marathi Speaking People. In 1960, Marathwada was merged in the Maharashtra State as per language based state structure policy of Union Government.

Demography Marathwada: Marathwada has total area of 64590 km2, and has population of 18,731,872 (2011 census). There are 8 (Eight) district in Marathwada Region Nanded, Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Latur, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna, Parbhani and economy is mainly based on agriculture.

The demography of Marathwada comprises of the farmers and allied workers majorly. The urbanization is found around the district places and rest of the part is rural and under developed. This context has high impact on the educational development in this region. The

development process and higher education depends upon the quality of school education. It may be easily observed that secondary school education is a neglected area which actually bridges the school education and higher education. Thus, present study is focused towards the schooling at secondary level.

2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

Teaching -learning in schools have significant effect on various socio-cultural variables like social intelligence (Novak, J. D., & Gowin, D. B., 1984)) Emotional intelligence and social Identities(Reynolds, Diane Holt, 2000).

Individual differences amongst Learners regarding plural factors have significant role in their learning and development in the school environment (Feyzioglu, Burak.2009).

In varies school modern trends are used as a technology is leading to a revolutionary change in classroom researcher would like to mention some revolutionary upcoming trends in education system they are likewise Digital classroom/ flipped classroom, VDO based learning, online course, blended education, game base learning , smart education, digital education by pc/ laptops/ tablets/ OHP/ projectors, wireless internet access, DVD players, smart boards /magnet board, sound systems, mounted LCD projector, touch screen control system, e-learning, m-learning, STEM education, ERAC, life skill based education and also now days constructivism (Feyzioglu, Burak. 2009).

Secondary school and their teachers tries to –attracting students towards their school –improving student knowledge –updating teaching learning processes –increasing student strength in school –staying student in classroom of school –motivating student to use the knowledge received from the school in outside the world – growing up the schools results and such other thing related to schools (Rauf, Rose, Amnah, rasul, Mohamad, Monsor, Azlin, Othman Zarina & Lyndon, N. 2013)

3. BACKGROUND & ORIGIN OF PROBLEM:

On the background of the discussion given above and the review of literature it is clearly observed that it is essential to study different trends in the schooling at secondary level in Marathwada region. Simultaneously it evolves the following research questions that stuck the mind:

1. What kinds of trends are found in secondary schools of Marathwada region?
2. How the different trends have effect on the schooling according to types of setup?
3. How the trends are associated with different Philosophical, Psychological, Socio-Economic aspects related to schooling at secondary level?

Considering these questions following statement of problem is formulated for study.

4. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

"A Study of New Trends in Secondary Level Schooling in Marathwada Region"

5. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:

Conceptual Definitions of Terms:

Following are the terminologies that are used in research:

Marathwada Region:

This is one of the six administrative divisions of Maharashtra. Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Osmanabad and Nanded districts are in the jurisdiction of this region. It is also known as Aurangabad division. (MHD Report, 2012)

Secondary Level Schooling:

Secondary schooling system in India Secondary school education comprises of two years of lower secondary and two years of higher secondary education. Present study secondary school education at class IX and X. (NPE, 2016)

New Trends:

A trend is a shift or tendency within a system, for example schools, that is likely to grow in importance and influence how the system operates. (www.eun.org)

Study:

The term study connotes application of scientific approach of investigation; includes several processes like criticizing, analysis, exploring relations, exemplification etc.

Functional Definitions of Terms:

Functional definitions of the terms are given below.

Marathwada Region:

This is one of the six administrative divisions of Maharashtra. Aurangabad , Jalna, Beed, Nanded, Parbhani , Hingoli, Osmanabad and Nanded districts are in the jurisdiction of this region.

Secondary Level Schooling:

Secondary school education at class IX and X as per syllabus of statutory bodies of Government of Maharashtra or India.

New Trends:

The educational practice, system, approach, use of devices , skills, values, pattern, habits, content, design that effectively enhances the schooling at secondary level are termed here as new trends.

Study:

The term study connotes application of scientific approach of investigation; includes several processes like criticizing, analysis, exploring relations, exemplification etc.

6. NEED & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

1. The idea of schooling is changing according to technological developments, epistemological paradigm shifts and socio-economic transformation all over the world. School education is widening in quantitative as well as qualitative perspectives. Plural trends in schooling are emerging on this background and it is important to know how these trends are contributing the schooling in contemporary context.
2. Development dynamics closely associated with different levels of education and the quality of higher level depends upon previous levels. Secondary level of schooling is claimed to be significant for bridging the school education to higher education. It is curricular foundation of knowledge and curricula of advance level. Thus, the study of trends in schooling on this level is needful to enhance quality of higher education.
3. The learner at this level is in adolescence stage which is very significant in the perspective of Development Psychology. This is highly complex stage regarding

Physical, Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor, Social, Language, Moral domains of the development. Schooling at this stage is important for learner's development in these domains, personality and citizenship. The study will explore association of new trends and developmental aspects of learner.

4. Present study will explain the scenario of trends in schooling in Marathwada region which have exclusive socio-cultural-economy. It is identified for low human development. Thus, the study will help to know the status of schooling and lay down guide lines for enhancement of education at secondary school level.
5. The study is important for educational administrators, teachers, parents, other stake holders to adopt, Plan, design & develop new trends relevant to learners of different characteristics, socio-economic-cultural -context and resource available in the school to improve their status.

7. OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH:

Following are the objectives of research

1. To identify new trends in schooling at secondary level in Marathwada region.
2. To compare new trends regarding to admission processes, curriculum, teaching learning practices and evaluation at secondary level schooling
3. To describe the philosophical and psychological aspects of new trends in schooling
4. To describe the socio economic aspect of new trends in schooling
5. To analyse the approach of parents and students towards new trends in schooling

8. ASSUMPTION OF RESEARCH:

Following are the assumptions of research

1. There are different types of school setup for secondary level in Marathwada region
2. Schools adopt various new trends to enhance their status
3. New Trends are have association with economic-socio-psychological aspects

(Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, OCED, 2016)

9. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH:

Methodology & Procedure:

Researcher will apply a mixed methodology from qualitative as well as quantitative approach. It will be consisting of survey and case study method.

Survey Method:

The school survey method will applied to collect the data from schools from Marathwada region with different setup.

Case studies:

In-depth case studies have been followed for study of different trends in the practices of schools with different setup.

Tools of Data Collection:

Researcher will use questionnaires, check lists, Interviews, Scales, Inventory, and observation tools ets. to collect the data from different primary sources.

Objectives	Sources	Tools	Data Analysis
1st Objective	Documentary study, reports	Documents, reports	Summarisation, Description
2nd Objective	Teachers, Students, Parents	Inventory, Observation, Progress report, Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis
3rd Objective	Teachers, Administrators	Questionnaire, Interviews	Percentage, Description
4th Objective	Teachers, Parents, Management	Questionnaire, Questionnaire, Interviews	Percentage, Percentage, Description
5th Objective	Students, Parents,	Scales Attitude	Quantitative analysis

Table: Researcher will use tools for different sources from given objectives

Sampling Frame:

The secondary schools in the jurisdiction of the Marathwada division are the population for proposed study. The sampling frame will include all types of different setup from districts of Marathwada divisions. Equal representation to each type of setup and districts will be given by quota sampling method. The size will be defined after the detail study of population and research literature.

10. LIMITATIONS, DELIMITATION AND SCOPE:

Limitations

1.The study will be restricted to Marathwada region.

2.The study is restricted to secondary level of schooling.

3.The Study is limited to Marathi, semi and English Medium schools only.

Delimitations:

1.The study is delimited to syllabus of different statutory bodies of either of Government of Maharashtra or Government of India

2.The study has delimitations of sampling frame, tools of data collection and techniques of analysis and time period of study.

Scope:

1. The conclusions of this research can be extended to all other schools having similar context.
2. The research will cover selected aspects of Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology and Economics of trends in schooling at secondary level.

11. PLAN OF STUDY:

Research plan involves four major phases which are shown follows:

Phase I: The documentary study of research reports, government documents and literature Related to secondary school education in Marathwada region

Phase II: Designing and development of different tools of data collection

Phase III: Survey and in-depth study of selected cases

Phase IV: Data Analysis and Report Writing

12. SCHEME OF CHAPTERIZATION:

The scheme of chapterization is as follows

Chapter-I Introduction

Chapter-II Review of Related Literature and Researches

Chapter-III Designing Constructivist Pedagogies based on Science Process Skills

Chapter-IV Research Methodology

Chapter-V Data Analysis, Interpretation and Conclusions

Chapter-VI Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

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Researcher Research Guide

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